

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1707

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8. 1740.

1705.

HERE is nothing so false or so absurd, that at some Time or other, has not been asserted by the Writers against the present Ministry. It would be an easy Matter to collect a reasonable Volume of Contradictions, out of the Works of their Two Capital Authors only; of which it is

impossible, that I may one Day afford the Publick Instances. It is however no difficult Thing to point out this strange Conduct of theirs, when we consider that most of their Discourses may be ranged under one of these two general Heads; viz. Hints of what Ministers ought to be, or Reflections on what they are: In handling which they universally make appear to the meanest Understanding.

In treating of the Duty of Publick Ministers, these Writers lay it down as a Thing certain, that they ought to possess only a Limited Power; because it is dangerous to the State, and iniquitous in them, to move out of a certain given Sphere. They likewise require that Ministers should be of all others the most upright; they will not allow them to vary in the least from the strictest Rules of Morality. Farther than all this, they make Ministers accountable for all the Actions they offer, for all the Measures they pursue, and for all the Instruments they use; and this absolutely without the least Consideration of Circumstances. A Thing so impracticable, that the very maintaining of it is full Proof, that either these Men are altogether ignorant with the Subject they pretend to write on, or that they represent it in a different Light to others from in which they view it themselves.

If all Ministers were really so circumscrib'd as these Writers they ought to be, it would be a very difficult Matter to call them justly to account for any Thing they do. Where there is no Liberty, there can scarce be any Office. A Minister so tied up must do little or nothing, but at the same Time he could scarce do any thing. Again, in managing our Private Affairs we are by Experience there is no such Thing as maintaining the Character of a rigid Moralist and yet considering the Concerns of this World with Success. We are all with Mankind as they are, and if in general we are govern'd by their Passions, and acting according to their Secular Interests, we must treat with them on this Foot: for if we disdain such Condescension, and resolve to act on a Scheme of our own, we may become Humourists or Hermits, but not Ministers. Add to this, that Councils are not to be directed by their Events; Measures may be right, tho' generally relish'd, and the Value of Tools is estimated only by considering their Fitness for the Works which they are employ'd.

In confuting those at the Helm, our Modern Critics take it for granted, that their Power is unlimited, otherwise most of their Charges would have no Foundation. They except against the best Actions of the World, if they are not attended with prosperous Consequences, and, as a Term of Reproach, alledge that the Administration are too good Christians. Some of them demand the Heads of Ministers for not keeping exactly to Treaties, even at the Expence of a happy War, a while after they are for sacrificing People to Power for executing Treaties too exactly. Not many Years ago an eminent Patriot asserted in a great Assembly, that Ten thousand Pounds properly apply'd, which he meant given to the Marquis de Prié, would have procur'd the Abolition of the *Offend Commis*, and consequently have short'n'd our Disputes with that perplex'd Affair, blaming the Ministry at the same Time for neglecting so easy an Expedient. Who is in the Service of the Administration immediately becomes an improper Person, and a Multitude of Objections are trump'd up against him; but against the Ministers of the Opposition no Objections will lie, tho' those who serve at present had received neither Praise nor Pay.

The Truth is, that these Adventurers in Polemick have conceived themselves bound by no Rules, but are at Liberty to advance one Thing to-day, another tomorrow, and something different from both, the same As much as they have the Administration they change their Sentiments by the Measures it pursues; and when our Statesmen seem inclined to

Peace; and expose the Inconveniencies of War as soon as they perceive that the Nation is thoroughly engaged in it. For the future they will probably be more cautious, and not be dup'd into so gross a Mistake as that into which they fell with respect to Admiral Vernon; who, when Things shall be set in a proper Light, will appear to have executed his Orders, and not to have either anticipated or exceeded them. On this Account they are so silent with respect to our other Admirals; but of this we may be certain, that if any Accident, which God forbid, should hinder them from fulfilling their Instructions, the Malecontents would immediately declare against them, and impute their Inactivity to their strictly obeying Orders.

The People in general may be justly pitied, while they pay their Attention to these Writers at Cross-purposes, who have nothing in view but to puzzle and perplex, to raise a Spirit of Mutiny in the Vulgar, and to raise another of Prejudice in Persons of superior Rank. All the Canvassing, all the Caballing in the World will signify nothing at this Distance to our Squadrons in the *West Indies*, upon which, as things stand at present, the Fate of our Country seems to depend. When we have News from them, we shall be able to decide how the War will end, and what Nation will be a Gainer by the Peace. In the mean time we ought in common Prudence not to go together by the Ears at home; which we must certainly do, if we listen to the Suggestions of those who are not only angry with the Ministry, but take upon them also to censure Measures recommended by Parliament, because perhaps they clash with their particular Interests. I touch but lightly this tender Subject.

If it was possible to produce an Instance of a War carried on to every body's Satisfaction, there might be some Reason to give ear to the Clamours which have been rais'd since the Beginning of this; but when it is remembered, that not only as much was said during the Wars in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, but also, that the same Objections were then raised which are insisted on now; I think it impossible to deny, either that these Cavils may be broached at any time, or that they are as groundless at present as we are satisfy'd they then were. An Admiral may be able to beat the Enemy, a Statesman may be wise enough to bring his Designs to bear; but to avoid the Shifts of Envy, to escape malicious Insinuations, is what no great Man, however happy in the Field or the Cabinet, was ever yet able to boast; and the Reason is plain, because his Success depends in some measure on himself, whereas the Reception his Actions may meet with depends on others, depends on a Multitude of little Circumstances, and is subject to Alterations no Wisdom can foresee, no Virtue can avoid. The Duke of Marlborough was treated as an Enemy to his Country; the Lord Townshend was voted so; but Posterity will do Justice to them, and to such as did them Injustice.

There is nothing so difficult with respect to the Populace as Suspence. Rather than believe nothing, they will believe the most errant Falshood. Nothing is more common than to see them decide at random, rather than wait ever so little a time for better Information. The Vulgar, like the ancient Oracles, undertake to answer all Questions as soon as they are proposed, and with like Success. They are often in the wrong, tho' seldom they will bear being told so. Men prone to Opposition know this, and know the Advantages it affords them. They praise on that Weakness which in their Hearts they despise, and celebrate as infallible those Decrees which they are conscious have no just Foundation. By Steps like these, they raise themselves into popular Repute, and value at a high Rate that Reputation which was acquired by servile Flattery, and which can be supported only, by a base Perseverance in the same low Art. This is a thing common in all Ages, and in all free Governments; whence the truest Mask of Patriotism is the Contempt of such Applause; for Praise, without Desert, is grateful only to the Weak or to the Wicked.

Such as desire to come at Truth, and are really Well-wishers to the Cause of their Country, are content to take things in their natural Order, to be well inform'd of the Circumstances attending an Event, before they offer their Opinion about the Measures which produced it. They make Allowances for the Interposition of Accidents, and are satisfy'd even without Success, if Wisdom in Contriving, Bravery in Execution, and Constancy in Conducting publick Enterprizes indisputably appear. But if all these are wanting, and some lucky

Temerity strikes out an unlook'd-for Advantage, they receive it as a Favour from Heaven, but are far from bestowing Applause on the Instruments made use of. From Men of this Temper Ministers expect their just Characters, and not from Party Scubblers, who, to gratify their Patrons, exhibit a Man as a Saint one day, and as a Devil the next, without enquiring whether in either Picture they have hit his Likeness.

Ratisbon, Nov. 18.

THE Count de Perouse having before he went to Munich desir'd to see the Originals of the Wills of the Emperors Ferdinand II. and III. and Leopold, he not only saw them, but was allow'd to take Extracts of them; and moreover, the Foreign Ministers, being invited to a Conference, had not only a Sight of the said Originals, but were desir'd to send Extracts of them to their Courts, as her Majesty has done to all her Ministers abroad. The Count de Perouse perceiving that the last Dispositions of those Emperors were in nothing different from those of Ferdinand I. he desir'd to see those of some other Emperors, but the Ministry desir'd to be excus'd, because the bare Presumption that there may be some favourable Clause therein, is not a sufficient Plea for a Search of all the Archives.

## HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 5. Wind S. W. Remain the Men of War and Merchant-ships as by my former. Arrived the *Suanna*, Gregory, from South Carolina.

Deal, Dec. 6. Wind W. N. W. The outward-bound Ships remain in the Downs as per former. Came down the *Robert*, Quinton, for Oporto, and the *Dominico*, Brailly, for Falmouth.

Gravesend, Dec. 5. Pass'd by the *John*, Paterfon, from New England.

Arrived at several Ports.

Off of Dover, the *Hill*, Gorman, from Antigua. At New England, the *Samuel* and *James*, Deake, from Newcastle.

At Lisbon, a Brig, *Forrester*, from New York.

## L O N D O N.

The *Baltimore*, Allingham, lately arrived in the Downs from Maryland, left the Capes of Virginia the 6th of November last, in Company with the *Charles*, Johnson, and parted with him the 26th of November, in a hard Gale of Wind at W. S. W. but she arriv'd at Portsmouth the 4th Instant.

Letters of the 13th of October from Antigua say, they had Advice the Day before by the Captain of a Sloop just arriv'd there, that he met with Eleven large French Ships near Martineque which appear'd to him to be Men of War; whereupon General Matthews immediately sent an Express to the other Leeward Islands to acquaint them with it, and the Council and Assembly of Antigua had a Meeting the same Day upon that Occasion.

They write from Brussels, that the Inhabitants of the Duchy of Limbourg having bought some Corn in the Duchy of Juliers, were hindered carrying it out of the Country by the Commissioners of the Customs; upon which there was such a Quarrel between the Inhabitants of the two Provinces that they fell to Blows, and above 20 Persons were kill'd on the Spot.

His Majesty has been pleas'd by his Order in Council to direct, that all Ships or Vessels laden or to be laden with Rice or Fish, be permitted to proceed on their respective Voyages.

Yesterday the Court changed their Mourning on account of the Emperor's Death:

The Men continued in Black, and wore coloured Swords and Buckles:

The Ladies wore Black Silk and Velvet, coloured Ribbands, Fans and Tippets.

On Friday Night last one Robinson, a Milkman in Brick-street near Hyde-Park Corner, having some high Words with his Wife, in Heat of Passion, flung a Poker at her, and she having a Child in her Arms, he unfortunately struck it on the Head with such Violence that it died the next Morning in Hyde-Park Hospital.

And Yesterday the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict Accidental Death.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Shannon, was judg'd to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

Last Friday a large Quantity of Tea, rich embroidered Waistcoats, &c. were seiz'd in the River by one of his Majesty's Coast-Watchers.

Yesterday



Yesterday being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa, who then enter'd into the Seventeenth Year of her Age, his Majesty receiv'd the Complements of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occasion. And

This Evening his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will give a Ball to the young Lords and Ladies, in his own Apartment, in Honour of the Princess Louisa's Birth-day.

Last Friday Night Thomas Anderson, Esq: coming in his Chariot and Four from Oxford to London, attended by Two Servants on Horseback, was attack'd on the Green near Shepherd's Bush, near Acton, by Two Highwaymen who attempted to rob him; but one of the Servants riding up to them swore he would shoot them if they offer'd to rob his Master, upon which they both rode off towards Acton.

On Friday Evening a Gentleman coming to Town in a Chaise with one Horse, was attack'd near Paddington by a Foot-pad; the Gentleman not having stopp'd so immediately as he was order'd, the Rogue discharg'd a Pistol at him, upon which the Gentleman made off without being robb'd or receiving any Injury.

On Saturday 36 Persons were try'd at the Old Bailey; of whom four were capitally convicted, viz.

Daniel Jackson, for the Murder of his Wife.

Thomas Coats and Thomas Nash, for breaking the House of Hugh Dixey. And

Richard Quail, for a Street Robbery committed on John Glafs.

Twenty-one were cast for Transportation, and eleven acquitted.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Daniel Hanks, late of Goodman's fields, Middlesex, Silk-thrower.

Joseph Mahahod, of London, Merchant.

Thomas Richards, of Norwich, Vintner and Innholder.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	02 26	02 51

Bank Stock 139 1-4th. India 155. South Sea 98 1-half to 1-4th. Old Annuity 110 to 109 7-8ths. New ditto 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 100 1-8th. Seven per Cent Loan Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 31. 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 51.

Trinity-House, London, Dec. 6, 1740.

WHEREAS a Ship was lately sunk near Westgate Bay, and lies in Three Fathom One Fourth at Low Water, with Margate Steeple a Sail's Breadth to the Westward open with the Glass-House South-East, and Minster Mills, on the East Part of Westgate Bay bearing South-Easterly.

The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity-House give Notice, That they have plac'd a Wooden Bury thereon, with a Vane on the Top, that Masters of Ships may avoid the same, and not let go their Anchors upon it.

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France,	Switzerland,	The Netherlands,
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